The Die Is Cast and Japan's
100,000,000 Will See
It Through

Nippon Times

Let Us Be the Corner-Stone
Of the Construction of
Greater East Asia!

No. 16,023 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1943 [illegible] Price 15 Sen

WARM TRIBUTE IS PAID TO BOSE BY SHIGEMITSU

Head of Free India Regime Is Honored Guest at Banquet of Foreign Minister

MANY DIGNITARIES ATTEND

Indian Leader Expresses Confidence of Ultimate Freedom With Aid of Nippon

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu paid tribute to Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Free India, for his heroic struggle to regain India's freedom under the most trying circumstances, at the banquet he gave Tuesday night at his official residence in honor of the Indian leader.

Declaring that India's sorrow—an India bleeding for many years under the oppressive rule of Britain—is at once Asia's sorrow, Mr. Shigemitsu asserted that Mr. Bose's indomitable efforts toward winning independence for his country has been an inspiration to entire Asia.

Hailing the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India under the leadership of Mr. Bose, the Foreign Minister said:

"Although all the peoples of East Asia were delighted by this happy development, none felt greater joy than we in Japan in welcoming it, as witnessed by our prompt recognition of the new regime."

Sees Emancipation

Pledging Japan's cooperation to Mr. Bose's cause, Mr. Shigemitsu said "the gray dawn that now envelops the Indian horizon will soon break into full daylight."

In his response to the Foreign Minister's greetings, Mr. Bose described Japan's recognition of the Provisional Government of Free India as the "growing act of friendship, cooperation and assistance" Japan has given him and his colleagues since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Assured of the wholehearted support of such powerful allies as Japan, Mr. Bose declared "we are confident of our ultimate emancipation."

The dinner was attended by a large gathering of prominent Government officials and leaders in private circles. Besides the guest of honor were J. K. Bhonsle, D. S. Raju, A. M. Sahay, A. Hassan and others, who accompanied Netaji Bose.

Dignitaries Attend

Those who attended the function included Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Privy Councilor; Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information; Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, President of the Japan-India Society; Kenji Kodama, Vice-President of the same society; Hideshige Kashiwagi, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa, former Ambassador to Turkey; Kensuke Horinouchi, former Ambassador to Washington; Shuichi Sako, former Ambassador to Poland; Count Yoshinori Futara, member of the House of Peers; Taketora Ogata, Editor-in-Chief of the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun; Inosuke Furuno, President of the Domei News Agency; Matsutaro Shoriki, President of the Yomiuri Shimbun; Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, of the Naval General Staff Office; Major-General Tatsumi, of the Army General Staff Office; Ambassador Renzo Sawada to Burma; Shimpei Takeuchi, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry; Itaro Mizuno, Director of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the same Ministry; Ambassador Saburo Kurusu; Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto; Yoshiro Ando, Director of the Bureau of Treaties of the Foreign Office; Sadao Iguchi, of the Information Department of the same Office; Yoshitaro Yamada, Director of the Research Bureau; Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Foreign Office Protocol Section, and other notable personages.

The Foreign Minister's speech follows:

"Excellencies and Gentlemen:

"Allow me to say a few words of welcome to our distinguished guest, His Excellency Subhas Chandra Bose. I first met him on the occasion of his visit to Tokyo sometime ago. I had, of course, heard of him much before, and I naturally looked keenly forward to meeting him in person.

"Gentlemen, to meet him was to be charmed by him. In fact, his fine and forceful personality was such that I could not escape its magic. Again, to listen to him was to be convinced by him. His power-

(Continued on Page 2)

Netaji Meets Press

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, is shown above as he met foreign correspondents in Tokyo for the first time since his assumption of his present important post. The interview was held at the residence of Viscount Keizo Shibusawa in Shiba-ku on Tuesday.

Interview With Fighting Netaji:

AZAD HIND ARMY IS READY

Modern Forces Under Provisional Government in Battle Array; Will Fight to Crush Anglo-U.S. Powers and Restore Freedom

The organization of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, plans regarding the expected drive of the Indian National Army into India and general problems relative to the Indian independence movement were outlined by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government, in his interviews with the Japanese and foreign press held respectively at 10:40 and 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday at the residence of Viscount Keizo Shibusawa at 10, Tsunamachi, Mita, Shiba-ku.

In reply to a question posed by a resident foreign correspondent as to the organization and function of the Indian National Army, Netaji Bose declared that it is a modern army which will be able to show good results when it is sent into the battlefield against any army, whether it is composed of Americans, British or the troops of any other nation. "We are going to have women's units in the National Army," said Mr. Bose, "and the leader of such units has been given a seat in the Cabinet. Besides being an army leader, she is quite competent to be a Minister."

In regard to his plans to save the famine-stricken population in the areas where the Indian National Army will first march into, the Netaji declared: "The offer to supply rice was made by the Indian Independence League and later supplemented by Burma. Until we can open a way into India it will not be possible for us to transport rice, so the British must come and fetch it. However, they have rejected the offer. If we are to supply India with rice we must find a way into the country and push back the Anglo-American forces."

British Won't Help

In answer to the statement made by a foreign correspondent to the effect that Dr. Theirr Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Tokyo, suggested the possibility of applying to the International Red Cross Committee regarding the supply of rice to India, Mr. Bose said: "Even the Red Cross will have no power if the British reject its proposals."

To the question—"Does Your Excellency expect an armed or unarmed uprising in India upon the entry of the Indian National Army?"—the following reply was given: "We expect that a certain section of the British-Indian Army will refuse to fight and even come over to us. This expectation is based on reports received so far. Following that development, we expect an uprising in India. That will be the later stage of the revolution."

Then, in dealing with the reaction of the Indians and the people under Chungking rule to the conclusion of the Alliance Treaty between Japan and China, the Netaji said that so far as the Indian people are concerned, in view of the developments in East Asia—the independence of Burma and the Philippines and the recognition of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind—it is difficult for the Indian people to understand why the Chungking regime should continue to fight on the side of the Anglo-American forces.

"There is no doubt," Mr. Bose continued, "that whereas in India in 1937-38 there was a large measure of sympathy for Chungking, that feeling has steadily changed, the more so, because since 1942 Chungking has been giving direct help to the British authorities to maintain their domination of India and Burma.

"For instance, Madam Chiang Kai-shek has been asking the Indian leaders to send troops to Burma to fight on the side of the British troops to help them maintain control over India. All these facts are responsible for the loss by Chungking of the sympathy of the Indian people.

"As far as the people in Chungking are concerned, I have no direct news, but I am sure that when the Anglo-American forces fail to capture Burma, open the Burma Route and build the Assam Road, they will reconsider."

When asked for details regarding the Domei dispatch which reported that 12,000 Indian troops had deserted from the British army to join the Japanese Forces, Mr. Bose said:

"I cannot give any exact information. There have been cases of Indian troops coming over to our side and they have been doing so for a long time. It is largely because of this that the British have withdrawn the Indian troops from the front lines. When the real operations begin many more of these Indians will come over to our side."

In Close Contact

In conclusion, the Netaji revealed that he is in close contact with the Indian leaders working inside India by declaring: "I have been in very close touch with all that has been going on in India, and the leaders in the motherland have been fully informed of what has been going on outside. Full contact is being maintained between the Indian leaders inside the country and those outside."

The following questions and answers were exchanged at the interview Mr. Bose had with the Japanese press prior to his meeting with foreign correspondents:

Q. Could Your Excellency explain the reason for the establishment of the Provisional Government? In other words, could India's fight for freedom be conducted under the leadership of the Indian Independence League?

A. I have touched on this point in my statement. I will repeat some of what is said. In the last stage of our movement for independence, it is necessary to have the correct leadership. We believe that we are coming to a stage when we shall begin the last fight. It is necessary to conduct that fight under the leadership of our own Government, and when we found that the moment had arrived, it was necessary to establish the Provisional Government under the leadership of our own Government.

The Provisional Government will direct and conduct the fight for freedom, and when we are successful and are able to march into India, the Government will immediately take over control, put things in order and organize the administration.

Q. What are the repercussions in India on the establishment of the Provisional Government?

A. As far as news from inside India is concerned, we have not yet received direct news. The Indians everywhere in East Asia have shown tremendous enthusiasm. As for the situation inside India, I am confident that there will be tremendous enthusiasm because it is the first time in the history of British rule in India that such a government has been established and that such a fight is being prepared under the leadership of Indians.

There were two things necessary for the successful conduct of our fight. The first was a National Army which will take up arms, and the second was our own government. Now that these things have been fulfilled, we look forward to the last stage of our fight.

As far as the Provisional Government is concerned, not even our enemies can belittle its importance because it has the support of the National Army, the fullest confidence and backing of the Indian population of 3,000,000 in East Asia. With the support of these Indians and with that of our National Army, we shall be able to launch the last fight for freedom. Besides, we have the support of powerful Allies like Nippon. Therefore, even our enemies are taking serious notice of the Provisional Government and they cannot minimize its value and significance.

Q. It was made known that the seat of the Provisional Government would be transferred from Shonan to Burma. What are the relations of cooperation between Burma and the Indian Provisional Government at present and what will they be in future?

Friendly Ties Stressed

A. The relations will be those between two friendly Powers.

There is another factor which gives special significance to the

(Continued on Page 2)

HIS MAJESTY WILL OBSERVE PALACE RITES

To Worship at Sanctuaries This Morning in Celebration of Meiji-Setsu

PRINCES TO MAKE CALL

Court Ritualist Will Be Dispatched to Meiji Shrine as Imperial Messenger

His Majesty the Emperor will today personally officiate at the rites in the Kashikodokoro, Koreiden and Shinden sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace in celebration of the Meiji-setsu, one of the four greatest national holidays.

At 10 a.m., His Imperial Majesty, attired in the ancient ceremonial robes, will worship in the Kashikodokoro, with Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Court Ritualist, in attendance. Then His Imperial Majesty will worship at the Koreiden and Shinden sanctuaries. This will close the ceremony.

At 11 a.m. His Imperial Majesty will receive congratulations from Her Imperial Highness Princess Chichibu and Princes of the Blood in Tokyo.

Later, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and others close to the Throne will offer their felicitations on the occasion to His Imperial Majesty.

His Imperial Majesty will be pleased to send Count Kinto Muromachi, Court Ritualist, as Imperial Messenger to the Meiji Shrine.

U.S. ANNOUNCES ARREST OF 14,738 FOE NATIONALS

1,798 Japanese Held in Custody, as Well as 1,853 Germans and 111 Italians

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 1.—United States Attorney-General Francis Biddle today issued the following announcement regarding enemy nationals arrested in the country since the outbreak of the war, according to a report from Washington:

1. Total number of arrests	14,738
Those held in custody	3,771
made up as follows:	
Japanese	1,798
Germans	1,853
Italians	111
Several Hungarians and Rumanians	
2. Those provisionally released	4,113
composed of:	
Japanese	1,865
Germans	1,738
Italians	510

The remaining 5,410 and 1,444, were released after questioning by Federal Attorneys and the Bureau for Questioning Foreigners of Enemy Origins, respectively.

Shimazu Leaves Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, November 2.—Prince Tadatsugu Shimazu Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross, left Shonan for home today. He had been on a tour inspecting Malai, Sumatra and Java, comforting the wounded and sick officers and men of the Imperial Forces, and encouraging the nurses working at the military hospitals.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, November 3, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Meiji-Setsu

MAINICHI—We greet the Meiji-setsu today when the war will soon be two years old and when the nation is called upon to tighten their determination still further. We pay our profound respect for the Illustrious Virtues of the Emperor Meiji.

The national progress and prosperity attained during the Meiji Era is without a parallel in world history. Domestic reforms, new beginnings, the opening of intercourse with foreign countries, the brilliant victories in the two wars and the resultant enhancement of the national prestige—these were all dazzling achievements of epochal significance. These were all due to the profound wisdom of the Emperor Meiji, to the wholehearted devotion of the Government and people.

In retrospect, few other eras in our history were pregnant with serious possibilities than was the Meiji Era. The wars with two of the great Powers in those days and the menace from other countries called for great statesmanship and effort. Under the guidance of the Emperor Meiji and with the single-hearted devotion of the people, the country surmounted many a crisis and attained progress such as it had not experienced before.

Today when we have set out to annihilate an inveterate foe and, at the same time, to consummate a grandiose policy, we are called upon to display as much wisdom, courage and confidence with which our predecessors accomplished their tasks.

ENEMY FORCES HIT HARD IN NEW GUINEA ISLAND, BURMA BORDER FIGHTING

Helpless State of Troops Under Chungking Revealed

Badly Beaten by Imperial Forces in Yunnan Operations Chiang Troops Continue Feeble Resistance Under Miserable Conditions

By JITSUO HASEGAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON YUNNAN FRONT, November 2.—The Chungking troops to the west of the Nu River, started operations as if in preparation for a general counter-offensive against the Imperial Forces following the close of the rainy season, but are now showing themselves very poor fighters, absolutely beaten by the relentless attacks launched by the powerful Imperial Army units on the Yunnan front.

The poor fighting efficiency of the Chungking troops is earning for themselves a universal contempt and disdain, especially the profound disappointment of the Anglo-American forces, which by over-rating the fighting capacity of the Chungking troops have been dreaming of recapturing Burma in collaboration with the Chungking and British-Indian troops. In view of the miserable defeats being suffered by the Chungking troops on the Yunnan front, the Anglo-American forces in southeastern Asia are now compelled to re-establish their strategic policy against Burma.

The following is the gist of the stories told by Chen Wen-lin and two other company officers of the 36th Division of the Chungking Army who have been captured in the major offensive now being conducted by the Imperial Forces on the Yunnan front. We learn from the three Chungking officers a good deal about the helpless condition in which the Chungking troops are continuing their feeble resistance:

"The 36th Division was formerly detailed for the defense of Shantung Province where the Division was exposed to relentless attacks by the Japanese troops, sustaining such heavy losses that it was finally compelled to withdraw from the Shantung front. In the 4 years ending 1942, the Division replaced lost men and arms, and arrived in Yunnan toward the end of last year as a part of the Army Corps under the command of Chen Cheng.

Crossed Nu River

"In February last, the 36th Division crossed the Nu River and occupied the position in succession to the 2nd Division of the Reservists, which had received a deadly blow at the hands of the Japanese troops, because the 36th Division was regarded as the most powerful Division under the command of General Chen. Most officers and men of the 36th Division, however, have come to know the efficiency of the Japanese Army and are quite aware of the fact that they have no chance of success against the Japanese. This accounts for the remarkable fall in their fighting morale. The Chungking army is now experiencing great difficulty on account of the rapid decrease in its strength caused by the fleeing of many officers and men who have given up their resistance, being disappointed by the poor allowance. Especially, the N.C.O.s and privates are experiencing indescribable difficulty, because a substantial portion of their monthly allowance is seized by the company commanders.

"The strength of each Regiment is being reduced by about 40 to 50 men a month and by even 63 men on less frequent occasions. This decrease is made up by enlisting at random people gathered in the neighboring districts with the inevitable degeneration of the Chungking army as a whole.

Troops Plunder People

"The poor allowance they get from the Chungking regime is encouraging all acts of depredation and pillage. The soldiers go out into neighboring towns and villages and deprive the innocent people of their food, clothing, money and what not, under the pretext that these goods are indispensable for the maintenance of anti-Japanese resistance.

"Sometimes light punishments are imposed on such soldiers as have robbed the people over and over again. The soldiers, however, are too hungry to give up robbing. Since recently, native peoples of the districts where Chungking troops are stationed are refusing all assistance to the troops. Many of them close their doors, hide their property, and desert their native places

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TURKISH DIPLOMACY CLARIFIED BY INONU

Ankara's Foreign Policy Aimed At Maintaining Civilization Based on Freedom

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 1.—The aim of Turkey's foreign policy lies in maintaining the foundations of civilization based on freedom and independence, Turkish President Ismet Inonu declared today. Speaking on the occasion of the opening of the Grand National Assembly, President Inonu stressed that the Turkish Government was against politics through brute force and the destructive violence of war.

"The Turkish Government's foreign policy" he said, "desires only the maintenance of civilization based on freedom and independence, and we will resist all who wish to destroy the foundations of civilization." The power of destruction is growing ever greater in this war, stated President Inonu, and, with the destruction of the cities blasted by the war, "civilization too is being destroyed."

"We cannot think," he continued, "that a political system based on violence will control the world. A system based on violence will break down with time."

President Inonu's speech, coming at a time when world attention was concentrated on his country due to such reasons as the ending of the Moscow conference, the situation on the Eastern front, and the thickening of war clouds in the eastern Mediterranean, has caused much reaction. Diplomatic circles in Ankara regard as particularly important the fact that the word "neutrality" was not used once during his speech.

Diplomatic quarters also note that the Turkish President stated that Turkey was ready to cooperate in the maintenance of order. Observers are of the opinion that President Inonu's careful choice of words reflected the delicate situation surrounding his country, and that though his declaration was abstract it implied much.

In the course of his speech the Turkish leader also emphasized that Turkey had armed forces enough to deal with any sort of incident which might arise, and that the Government would do all it could to protect its people politically and economically.

U.S. MAY SHIFT EISENHOWER

F.D.R. Reportedly Naming General To Succeed Marshall

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 1.—With the probable shift of General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Western Europe, President Franklin Roosevelt is reported naming General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Expeditionary Forces in North Africa, as Marshall's successor, it was revealed by the Army and Navy Journal reaching here recently, according to Washington reports.

It is further reported that British General Harold Alexander, Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in North Africa, will fill the position vacated by Eisenhower.

Foe Abandons 3,700 Bodies in Finschhafen, Madang Areas

FACILITIES BLASTED

Chungking Troops West of Nu River Entrapped and Are Now Being Wiped Out

Imperial Units operating in and around Finschhafen and in the area south of Madang, on New Guinea Island, are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

In the fortnight period ending October 29, our Units caused the enemy to abandon 2,648 bodies in the Finschhafen area, and blasted 10 enemy guns, ammunition dumps in two places and supply dumps in three places.

The Japanese Units in the sector south of Madang, which are still continuing their daring attacks on the enemy, inflicted losses of not less than 1,000 since the latter part of September.

These results were announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

Wiping Out Chungking Men

The same communique disclosed that our operations in the area of the Chinese-Burmese border are progressing satisfactorily. Having cut off the retreating routes of the Chungking forces west of the Nu River, our Units are now engaged in annihilating the enemy at every point. Up to October 27, the enemy had abandoned 1,020 bodies, the communique revealed.

The communique follows:

"(1) The war situation on New Guinea Island since last reported follows:

"(A) Our Units in and around Finschhafen are adjusting their formation and are now preparing for the next operation after having inflicted heavy losses on the enemy by their gallant attack. The principal war results known since October 16 up to October 29 follow:

"The loss inflicted on the enemy:

Bodies abandoned		2,648

"War trophies:

Guns		6
Firearms	about	650
Ammunition of various kinds	about	140,000 rounds

"Those blasted include 10 guns, ammunition dumps in two places, and supply dumps in three places.

"The loss on our side:

Killed	422

"(B) Our Units in the southern sector of Madang have been continuing their daring attack on the enemy, whose forces have gradually been reinforced. The loss dealt to the enemy since the latter part of September up to the present was not less than 1,000.

"(2) The operations in the area of the Chinese-Burmese border are satisfactorily progressing. Our Units in that area completely cut off the retreating routes of the Chungking forces west of the Nu River and are now engaged in annihilating the defeated enemy at every point. Meanwhile, the next operation is now under way.

"The principal war results obtained since the early part of October up to October 27 follow:

Bodies abandoned		1,020
War prisoners		110
Ammunition captured	about	130,000 rounds."

Bissel Replaces Sorensen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 1.—Major-General Clayton L. Bissel, former Commander of the American Air Forces in India, has been appointed to replace Brigadier-General Sorensen, as Vice-Chief of the United States Army Air Corps' Information Department, the United States War Department announced, it is reported from Washington.

Notice

In observance of Meiji-setsu today, there will be no evening edition of the Nippon Times.

PARLEY AT MOSCOW ANNOUNCES RESULTS

European Advisory Committee Agreed; Demand Punishment Of 'War Criminals'

Domei

MOSCOW, November 2.—The results of the conference held in Moscow by the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union were made public on Monday night with the release of a voluminous communique.

The substance of the announcement was as follows: 1—In order to secure the closest of cooperation in studying the European problems caused by the war, the Governments of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will establish a European advisory commission at London. The Committee will offer suggestions whenever necessary to the three Governments.

2—It has been decided that the details of the various problems upon which decisions were reached only on principle would be worked out by special commissions or through further negotiations carried out through the diplomatic organs of the three nations.

International Body Suggested

3—The United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union, and the Chungking regime, based on the principle of the sovereignty of nations, will establish, as early as possible, general international organization.

The representatives of the three nations, in this announcement too, in their usual manner, continued to count their chickens before they were hatched and decided upon such points as:

1. Demanding the surrender and punishment of those responsible for the war no matter what sort of peace is arranged with the German Government.
2. Pledging independence to Italy and Austria.
3. Promising Anglo-American-Soviet cooperation after the war.

The contents of the four-power statement, which includes the Chungking regime, however, were cautious, declaring, "The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, and the Chungking regime, promise joint action in order to carry through their wars against their respective enemies, and will act jointly in every case."

12 Sessions Held

From October 19, till October 30, 12 general conferences were held among the representatives of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union at the Soviet Government's guest hall. Besides these meetings, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden separately met with Premier Josef Stalin twice American Secretary of State Cordell Hull had a 55-minute conference with Premier Stalin, and also met with the Chungking representative, Fu Ping-chang, on four occasions. Eden also had dinner with the Chungking delegate.

CHINESE IN JAVA ENDORSE SINO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

Residents Association President Explains Necessity of Helping Japan's Cause

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 1.—Hailing the signing of the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance on October 30, Huang Chang-shui, President of the Chinese Residents' Association, declared, "Like our comrades at home, every Chinese in Java, as a member of the family of East Asia, must exert utmost efforts toward the successful prosecution of the current war."

He emphasized that the Chinese residents in Java, living as model citizens, should realize the true meaning of the work carried on by the local Military Administration and strive for an establishment of a new Java in concert with native inhabitants.

Forming a part of the East Asiatic family of nations and strengthened by Japan's immutable determination, Mr. Huang said that the Chinese residents in Java should do their utmost for the successful prosecution of the war of Greater East Asia.

MALAI POTTERY BOOMING

Production Expected to Meet Local Demand in Future

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, October 29.—Pottery making is a well-established industry here with the Malai Porcelain Ware Company situated on the outskirts of the city busily engaged daily in producing pottery of various kinds.

Many hundreds of workers, mostly Chinese, are occupied in shaping clay into cups, saucers, bowls, electrical insulators and other things in one part of the company's plant, while baking is done in two long kilns in another part of the factory compound.

Although for the most part machinery is used to shape these various wares, there are a number of expert workers turning out excellent porcelain articles by hand.

Production here in the future is expected to meet all local requirements.

In New Guinea Jungles

With relentless drives against the enemy being carried out day and night in the jungles of New Guinea, these Japanese fighting men shown above are doing their part to crush the foe. (Photo taken by Cameraman Tomoaki Ato, of the Army Press Corps. .By Courtesy of the War Ministry.)

Warm Tribute Is Paid to Bose By Shigemitsu

(Continued from Page 1)

ful and persuasive argument was such that I could not resist its spell.

"However, the charm of his personality and the eloquence of his speech are both derived, I believe, from the justice of the great cause which he has been espousing with the exalted zeal of a martyr.

"For many years, India has been bleeding under the oppressive rule of Britain. Her suffering, sharp and sad, has been the suffering of whole Asia. For, India's sorrow is at once Asia's sorrow. Deeply inspiring to us, therefore, was the heroic struggle of our friend Mr. Bose to regain India's freedom under most difficult conditions.

"These circumstances, however, have now been radically changed. Entirely purged is East Asia of the vestige of once rampant Anglo-Saxon domination, and the victorious forces of Japan now stand at the threshold of India. Asia, at last awakening, has responded to the clarion call of fight to recover and reassert its sovereign right of independence so wantonly Greater East Asia on the proclaimed usurpt by Britain and America.

In Midst of Struggle

"Asia, indeed, is now seething and stirring with desire and determination to assert its own destiny. We are now in the midst of a stupendous struggle to redeem Asia from the bondage of Anglo-Saxon exploitation, and to usher in a new era of peace and plenty throughout Greater East Asia on the proclaimed basis of political equality and economic freedom.

"No wonder that Indian aspiration for independence has received an added impetus from the brilliant success that has crowned the Imperial forces in their endeavour to vindicate the true cause of Asia.

"It is most opportune, therefore, that the Provisional Government of Free India has been inaugurated, at this juncture, under the able leadership of Mr. Bose. Although all the peoples of Asia were delighted by this happy development, none felt greater joy than we in Japan in welcoming it, as witnessed by our prompt recognition of the new regime.

"Now that we are comrades devoted to the same cause of emancipating and enhancing Asia, we pledge to join forces to fight this war through until ultimate victory rewards, as it surely will, our common efforts.

"Light comes from the East. When dawn breaks, the sun may climb slowly but as the stars spangling the sky grow dim, the eastern window becomes bright with the gathered beams of the rising sun. India, Gentlemen, is now awaiting the sun rise. The grey dawn that now envelopes the Indian horizon will soon break into full daylight.

"May I ask you, Excellencies and gentlemen, to raise glasses to the health of Mr. Bose, the proud son of India, and give him all the blessings in his great work."

The speech by Mr. Bose follows:

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen!

"To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs I feel more grateful than language can express for the exceedingly kind words he has been pleased to utter regarding my humble self. His Excellency has spoken out of the largeness of his heart. His generous remarks I accept as an indication of the great love he cherishes for the cause of Indian Independence.

"I was but a child when the news reached India nearly forty years ago, that the Armed Forces of Nippon had inflicted crushing defeats, on land and sea, on the armed forces of the Russian Empire. The news sent a thrill of joy and enthusiasm into our hearts. Instinctively we felt that Nippon by resisting the onward march of Russia was fighting not merely for herself but for Asia as well. And instinctively we felt that since at last one Asiatic Power had withstood foreign aggression, there was hope for the whole of Asia.

Japan Is Rallying Center

"The revival of Asia needed a starting point and a rallying centre. From the viewpoint of geopolitics that historic need has been fulfilled by reawakened Nippon. Had Nippon gone down before foreign aggression, just as the other Asiatic nations had done, there would have been little hope left for Asia to survive.

"We are grateful to Nippon for giving us the light of hope, when the whole of Asia was overcast with gloom. We are grateful to Nippon for waging war on our mortal enemy and inflicting staggering blows on him. That in itself was one of the noblest acts of assistance that Nippon could have rendered us. But what is more, since the outbreak of the war in East Asia we have received from Nippon, sympathy and help in so generous a measure. And the crowning act of friendship, cooperation and assistance has been the recognition of our Provisional Government.

"I feel now, more than ever before, that a tremendous responsibility has been thrown on the shoulders of the Indian people. It is now their solemn task to launch the last fight for liberty and to carry it on, through sunshine and through darkness, till the enemy is finally overthrown. Assured of the whole-hearted support of such powerful allies as Nippon, we are confident of our ultimate emancipation.

Not Been Able to Repay

"Your Excellency! In the present situation there is only one thing which makes me feel unhappy. We have not yet been able to repay, even partially, the debt of gratitude that we owe to the Government and people of Nippon for the sympathy and help we have received so far. But I confidently look forward to the day when we shall be able to demonstrate our gratitude through suffering and sacrifice and death, in the same field of battle, in our fight against the common foe. Only when our blood flows and mingles together in the pursuit of a common cause will the unity—the real and lasting unity—of Asia be created. And it is only the red hot blood, freely given by the martyrs of our nations, that can usher in the red dawn in the sky of Asia.

"And now Your Excellencies and Gentleman. I request you to join me in raising your glasses for the speedy victory of Nippon."

Exchange Ship Teia, With 1,500 Japanese, Leaves Shonan Port

Domei

SHONAN, November 2.—The Exchange Ship Teia Maru left Shonan today at 10:20 a.m. carrying Kiyoshi Yamagata, Japanese Minister to Chile, and some 1,500 other Japanese repatriates. The Japanese returning to their motherland left this port with the words of encouragement addressed to them by numerous representatives of the Army, officials and people here ringing in their ears. The Teia Maru which had stopped here for two nights, will touch Manila en route home.

P.I. COMMERCE CHAMBER PLEDGES LAUREL SUPPORT

Special Committee Created to Inquire Into Prices of Various Commodities

Domei

MANILA, November 2.—Pledging cooperation with the administration of the Republic of the Philippines, the Board of Director of the Philippines Chamber of Commerce, headed by its President, Mr. Vicente Madrigal, paid a courtesy call on President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan yesterday noon.

Impressed by the President's exposition of the economic policy by which the New Republic will be guided by the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Directors held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which a special committee was created, headed by Chairman Benito Razon, to study and make recommendations relative to the legislative inquiry of prices of commodities.

The board will also extend cooperation to the National Planning Board on solving vital economic problems pertaining to business and industry.

HUGE CHEMICAL FACTORY PLANNED IN MANCHOUKUO

Self-Sufficiency in Pharmaceutical Goods Within Country Aim of Enterprise

Domei

HSINKING, October 28.—In an effort to attain self-sufficiency of pharmaceutical goods within the country, plans are at present under way to construct a ¥10,000,000 chemical factory under the joint capitalization of the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments as well as leading enterprises of both countries including the South Manchurian Railway Company.

According to present plans, the factory will be situated in Teihling or Kaiyuan and is expected to commence partial operation next year.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the inaugural meeting of the planning committee will be held on November 4 under the chairmanship of Professor Katsuzaemon Keimatsu of Tokyo Imperial University, at which definite constructive plans will be laid for the establishment of the new factory.

Helpless Conditions Of Chiang Men Told

(Continued from Page 1)

prior to the arrival of the troops.

"The Chungking troops are greatly suffering from malaria of late, and as many as 10 men a company are falling victims to the disease each month. But they have no counter-measure, having almost no supply of quinine at all. Skin diseases, dysentry, consumption and other diseases are attacking more and more men of late, and the army authorities are at a loss what to do because they have neither the adequate staff nor supply of medicines. The Chungking army is now in its last stage, and its men are fighting only by force of inertia. In order to forget the helpless condition in which they stand now, the Chungking troops are indulging in gambling."

Morgenthau Back in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 1.—Henry Morgenthau Jr., United States Secretary of Treasury, having completed his inspection tour through the Mediterranean area for the last three weeks returned to Washington today, according to Washington reports.

JAPAN WAGING WAR FOR CAUSE OF ASIA

Malais Solidly United and Unflinchingly Resolved to Face All Hardships

Domei

SHONAN, November 1.—The necessity of the public adapting themselves to current conditions and the regulation of their ways of living to bring forth the greatest contribution in their efforts towards the war was emphasized by Ching Ke-sun, Council member of the Overseas Chinese Association, at a mass meeting of Shonan residents held in the Greater East Asia Theater last evening.

The hardships of wartime conditions, he pointed out, must be borne unflinchingly in order to attain ultimate victory the foundation of which had already been laid by the glorious victories achieved by the Japanese Forces on land, in the air, and at sea since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Ching declared that in order to help attain a speedier victory, the people on the home front should do everything to assist the soldiers on the foremost fronts. The people in Malai, for instance, should exert their utmost to attain self-sufficency in all necessities, thus, saving shipping space which could be more usefully utilized for the transporting of vital war materials. "In this work the people of Malai should cooperate whole-heartedly and work as one big family fully conscious that every contribution made in their efforts toward the war is for the security of East Asia," he said.

The Malai speaker, Onan Bin Siraj, declared that the war being waged by Japan "is, for the Malais and all Muslims, a sacred war to uphold justice." The War of Greater East Asia is not a war for the benefit of Japan only. On the contrary, the battles which are being waged at present are for the preservation of the peoples of Asia and for the prosperity of everyone and to enable the one billion peoples to live in peace."

Urging all the Malais themselves to form into a solid body and work in unison for the successful prosecution of "the sacred war," the Malai leader emphasized "it is only by driving out Anglo-American imperialism that Asia can rise again." Japan's war is our war. Japan's victory is our victory. Every Malaian, therefore, has his duties and responsibilities in this war," he asserted.

The Eurasian leader, C. J. Pagler, in his speech exhorted the Eurasians to cooperate fully with the authorities in all respects—direct and indirect. "We are fully conscious of the fact that Japan has not even the faintest intention to exploit us for her own advantage," he declared. "This is evident by the granting of independence to Burma and the Philippines—ample testimony that Japan is prosecuting this war for the purpose of liberating the peoples of Greater East Asia from the shackles of Anglo-American tyranny and not with the object of acquiring further territories."

In return for the great and heavy sacrifices Japan had made for the people of Malai, he said the civilians should assist the authorities in every respect. He added, "we must also offer to do all there is required to be done without being asked." The Eurasian leader said, "I would say we must wholly cooperate with the authorities to ensure ultimate happiness of the peoples of Greater East Asia. We must perform our duties with all faith in Japan, her Army, her Navy and her Air Force which have proved to be invincible."

RICE CORPORATION IN P.I. TO BUY LUZON CORN CROP

Farmers to Get Better Price; Aim Is to Boost Production, Assure Self-Sufficiency

Domei

MANILA, November 2.—It was learned that the National Rice Corporation will buy all last season's and next year's corn crop in Central Luzon at fixed price of 11 centavos per kilo.

This measure was considered in order to give the best price for crops, induce farmers to boost corn production as well as to encourage its general use as a daily diet, thus to promote the corn industry and assure self-sufficiency of food in the Philippines.

The new buying price is almost three times the price the corporation paid last year.

It was also revealed that the Government is considering a plan to distribute corn to the public through the National Rice Corporation as soon as possible.

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New Engineering Skill Enables Launching Of One 10,000 Tonner Monthly by One Dock

A new method of shipbuilding has been devised by Dr. Shigeru Akazaki, of the Engineering Department of Osaka Imperial University, with which a 10,000-ton class vessel can be launched each month by a single dock. The system, called the "cross-section method" is already being used at the X X Shipyards and epochal results are being scored, it is reported from Osaka by Domei.

According to Dr. Akazaki's epoch making new method, the stocks are placed more than X X meters apart and the workshops are placed between them. If the ship being built, is of more than 10,000 tons, these workshops are divided into 20 blocs, and the various parts are constructed by using the Akazaki electric welding system. On the stocks, these parts are connected with each other gradually, and the ship launched. In this way, by the time the first vessel is launched the parts of the next vessel are ready.

Through the application of the Akazaki method, the launching of one ship a month becomes fully possible, and the turnover of the stocks hits the amazing figure of 12; far surpassing the six to eight of the United States and Britain. Of the new shipbuilding formula, Dr. Akazaki declared as follows:

"By using methods used in the past, it was impossible to raise the efficiency more than from two to four times, no matter whether or not the number of workers were increased and all-night work carried out. By the new way, however, an efficiency of X times the present can be accomplished merely by reforming the position of the stocks. Forty meters can be welded in five minutes by the electric welding method so this method can be used."

REICH SUBMARINES NET GOOD RESULTS

39 Anti-Axis Vessels Totaling 257,000 Tons Sunk During October

Domei

BERLIN, November 1.—Thirty-nine anti-Axis merchantmen aggregating 257,000 tons were sunk, and eight aggregating approximately 50,000 tons were severely damaged by German submarines during the month of October, the German authorities revealed today.

The German announcement was in substance as follows: "1—During October, German submarines sank 39 anti-Axis merchantmen aggregating 257,000 tons, and further severely damaged eight vessels. Calculating the damaged ships as 6,200 tons each, it means that 50,000 tons have been critically damaged. Thus the losses sustained by the anti-Axis amounts to more than 300,000 tons.

"2—German submarines, during the two months of September and October, further sank 24 anti-Axis destroyers, of which 17 were scored in the war to destroy commerce in the northern Atlantic during September. The other seven were sunk during October in the Mediterranean.

"3—During the same period, German submarines also severely damaged at least four anti-Axis destroyers.

"4—These results prove that the German submarines can fully fight against anti-Axis destroyers specially equipped for fighting undersea craft."

U.S. Oil Consumption Given

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 1.—United States Fuel Coordinator, Harold Ickes, today announced for the first time that one-third of the gasoline produced in America is being used by the Departments of War and the Navy respectively, according to reports from Washington.

U.S. School Officials Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 1.—Fifty-four out of the 60 public schools in Omaha, Nebraska, have been closed as the result of a strike of public school supervisors, a report from New York discloses. The strike occurred when some 150 of the 170 supervisors struck demanding more pay.

Rolland Is Not Dead; French Author Living In Paris, Says D.N.B.

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, November 1.—Romain Rolland, celebrated French novelist, who was reported dead is still alive in Paris, D.N.B. disclosed yesterday. The Reuter's report dated October 18 that the French novelist had been dead was a malicious lie, the German news agency also disclosed.

POLLS OPEN IN U.S. AS ELECTIONS BEGIN

Republicans and Democrats Contest in Gubernatorial, Mayoral Race

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 1.—State elections will be held throughout the United States on Tuesday. The elections are being regarded with considerable interest inasmuch as they are a test for the coming presidential election and will indicate the general power of both the Democrats and Republicans.

The elections themselves will not be very important, gubernatorial elections being held only in New Jersey and Kentucky, and elections for State legislature members and mayors occurring in the other States.

In New Jersey, the candidates for governor are, for the Democrats, Vincent Murphy, present Mayor of Newark, and for the Republicans, Walter Evans Edge, veteran politician and former Governor, former Senator and former Ambassador to France. The odds are regarded by observers to be even.

In Kentucky, the odds favor the Democrats, and the present governor is expected to be returned to office. In the State of New York, the the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, Joe Hanley, is favored over the Democrat, William Haskell, and the State Senate elections too are expected to be taken by the Republicans. The superior power of the Republicans in President Franklin Roosevelt's home State is being noted with interest.

Azad Hind Army Is Ready

(Continued from Page 1)

Provisional Government. If the Nippon Government had just suddenly, one day, recognized the Provisional Government of India only, one might have doubted what the intentions of Nippon were, but now every one sees that there is a definite and clear-cut policy on the part of Nippon with regard to all the East Asiatic nations. The independence of Burma and the Philippines has been recognized, as also the Provisional Government of India, and thus the whole world can see that Nippon has one set policy which is being worked out step by step. The ultimate effect of this policy is the unity into one solid block of the emancipated nations of East Asia. The manner in which this policy is being carried out throughout East Asia gives it a special significance not as an isolated policy but one which has the definite and clear-cut aim of emancipating all East Asia.

Q. What is your opinion regarding the food situation in India?

A. Public bodies in India as well as prominent people have been appealing to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt to send foodstuffs, but there has been no response. It is clear that the British authorities have given no consideration to the lives of the Indians. Judging by reports from British sources, the situation has been growing from bad to worse. There are absolutely no signs of any improvement, but in spite of that the British authorities refuse to send foodstuffs from outside India.

Q. What will be the effect of the famine on future operations by the enemy?

A. I think it will intensify the revolution and accentuate the anti-British movement. There are reports coming from England and America that many people are agitating as to why the offer of rice was refused. Also, it is revealed that the British authorities in India are feeling very uneasy because they have not accepted this offer.

Q. Your Excellency has said that the three conditions have been fulfilled—the establishment of the Provisional Government, the organization of the National Army and the support and assistance of Japan. Will there be any other condition which has to be fulfilled?

A. The only thing for us now is to fight the Anglo-American forces and then the moment we go into India, we shall set up a Government on Indian soil. For the present, the Provisional Government has only those departments which are necessary for preparing for the coming fight. Other departments that belong to a normal peacetime Government have to be set up after entering the territory of India. The Provisional Government will have to move nearer to India as soon as possible and then, with the advance of the military campaign, the Provisional Government will also advance.

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CULTURE EXCHANGE IS VITAL FOR AMITY

German Embassy Official Here Says It Is Essential for Reich-Japan Ties

Studying Nippon Culture

Reinhold Schulze

"For two nations to thoroughly understand each other, it is essential for the peoples of those countries to have an intelligent understanding of each other's culture," declared Reinhold Schulze, First Secretary and Counselor for Cultural Affairs of the German Embassy and representative of the Hitler Jugend in Japan.

"That is why so much stress is being laid on the exchange of culture between Japan and Germany. As leading nations of the East and West, the two countries must further cement the ties which exist so that shoulder to shoulder we can make this world a better and a happier place for all."

Even before the Meiji Restoration, Mr. Schulze continued, ties of friendship existed between Japan and Germany, but it was in the beginning of the Meiji Era that Japan and the Japanese became more widely known to the people of Germany, as it was then that a group of professors and scholars came to Japan to take up posts in various Japanese schools. Being scholars, these men were able to see more than the exterior aspects of the Japanese life. In other words, they were able to understand and appreciate Japanese culture to the extent that they were able to intelligently impart this knowledge to others upon their return home.

Followed by Others

This first group of teachers was followed by others, and Japanese students began to come to Germany to study. With this interchange of scholars, more and more became known of the culture of both countries, Mr. Schulze explained.

However, it was not until the present German Government came into being, he continued, that this knowledge became general. Up until that time, anything pertaining to culture, either of Germany or of other countries, was strictly confined to the intellectual circles.

"But now," Mr. Schulze said, "conditions have changed, and culture has come to be of major importance in the lives of all German people, especially that of the younger generation. Everyone is given the same opportunity, in fact encouraged, to study all branches of art, to bring the intellectual level of the nation to as high a degree as possible.

"Our people are greatly interested in Japan and her people, and, therefore, our branch of the work at the Embassy is to help them widen their knowledge. This we do by keeping on hand a complete library of both Japanese and German books on culture, by arranging for lectures by prominent Japanese and German people, by giving exhibitions and displays and, before the War of Greater East Asia, by arranging for the exchange of scholars and students. The war has put a stop to this exchange of students, but even so there are today about 25 Japanese students in Germany pursuing their studies at various German schools."

Regarding his connection with the Hitler Jugend, Mr. Schulze stated: "Since my high school days I was deeply interested in the Youth Movement, and in 1937 I was sent to Japan as the first representative of the Hitler Jugend to visit this country. It was to have been my duty to visit as many schools and organizations, in fact anywhere where any number of young people were congregated, as possible, and learn as much as I could about the youth of Japan.

"In return, I was to impart as much information as I could regarding the Hitler Jugend, our problems and our aspirations, to the Japanese.

Interested in Japan

"Even while I was in Germany I was already much interested in Japan, and increased my knowledge at every opportunity. When I learned that I was to actually visit Japan, and as representative of the Hitler Jugend, my delight knew no bounds.

"My term of study over here was originally fixed at two years, but the more I learned of Japan and the Japanese, the deeper my interest grew—and now I have been here for over six years and still continue to find new interests to absorb me.

"I think I may confidently say that I was the first representative of any foreign organization to travel throughout Japan in the way I did. My trips took me from Hokkaido to Kagoshima, to North Manchoukuo, North China and Mongolia, where I visited everything from modern city institutions to the young colonists' training camps in North Manchoukuo.

"In 1938 I arranged for the first exchange of youths, whereby 30 Japanese boys visited Germany and 30 German boys, between the ages of 20 and 25, came to Japan. This also was unique because both groups were given the opportunity to really see the country, and not just the large cities and the usual tourist stopovers.

"For three months I took those 30 boys from city to town, from town to village, from magnificent city schools to modest village schoolhouses. It was a real youth-to-youth contact—so far as I know the first in the history of any country. I hope the Japanese boys who were selected to visit our country enjoyed their varied experiences, and got as much benefit out of their trip, as the German boys who came here.

"Unfortunately the war has put a temporary stop to our plan of further exchange visits, but in the meanwhile there is much that those of us here can do in the way of study and research work. As a hobby I have started a modest collection of 'netsuke' which I hope one day to show to the people at home as an exquisite example of Japanese art."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 1

South of the lower Dnieper heavy fighting is in progress against mobile enemy formations which have broken through. The Soviets, as a result of the daring thrust made into their flanks by mobile German fighting groups, suffered considerable losses. In the battle in the Dnieper bend, our own counterattack continues to make good headway. Strong enemy thrusts southwest of Dnieperopetrovsk and southeast of Kremenchug collapsed in face of fierce German defense fire. In the central sector of the Eastern Front activity was confined to local Soviet attacks only at the former focal points. These enemy attacks were partly repulsed in counterthrusts. Lively reconnaissance and shock-troop activity on both sides are reported from the Lake Ilmen front, to the west of Leningrad.

On the Eastern Front the enemy, during the month of October, lost 2,795 tanks and 1,442 aircraft.

In southern Italy our troops repulsed strong enemy attacks aiming at a breakthrough on both sides of the Volturno. Our troops are occupying mountain positions between the Italian west coast and northwest of the Mattese mountains. Although the enemy, in the Volturno sector, immediately pushed forward, he followed our movements to the west only hesitatingly.

Isolated British aircraft yesterday, during daytime, flew into the occupied western districts as well as during the night over northwest Germany. They dropped some bombs sporadically. Four enemy aircraft were downed.

The Luftwaffe in the night preceding November 1 again raided scattered targets in the London area.

The German Navy and Luftwaffe, in their fighting against Anglo-American sea communications, sank 52 enemy merchantmen totalling 301,700 gross register tons during the month of October. Moreover, 18 enemy merchant vessels totalling more than 100,000 gross register tons were so heavily damaged that the total loss of most of these ships may be assumed. Another 27 merchantmen totalling approximately 170,000 gross register tons were damaged.

In their fight against the naval forces of the enemy the German Navy and Luftwaffe sank one cruiser and 11 destroyers, two escort vessels and four motor torpedo boats. Moreover, five cruisers, seven destroyers and numerous other enemy naval units were so heavily damaged that the destruction of a part of these ships may be taken for granted.

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U.S., BRITAIN SLIGHT REBEL FRENCH ARMY

Break Promise of Aid; De Gaulle and Giraud at Loggerheads

MADRID.—Shedding an interesting sidelight on the constant bickering going on between the two French renegade fighting cocks, Generals de Gaulle and Henri Giraud, Mendez Dominguez, correspondent of the Madrid paper "Ya," declared in a report from Vichy that the French dissident armies and their respective leaders were being treated with absolute contempt by London and Washington.

Whereas President Roosevelt had promised to furnish Giraud with an army of 500,000 men, this French dissident leader at present had only 90,000 soldiers at his disposal, of whom 10,000 were natives. Moreover, there seemed to be no hope at all that Roosevelt intended making good his promise.

Giraud's 90,000 men are equipped with old and delapidated war material, which was collected in the various French colonies. They have no tank corps. After much bargaining and wrangling, the Americans finally condescended to furnish equipment for three regiments and 200 motorcars. With the exception of the Lafayette formation, the Giraud army has no air force. This formation originally consisted of 18 Curtiss planes, two of which deserted and flew to France. The remaining 16 machines are badly in need of repair and overhauling and, therefore, in no fit condition for service.

No less than 1,000 Giraudists were to be sent to California to study aviation in March, but only 100 actually left.

The French officers generally have more sympathy for the more conservative policy of Giraud, but nevertheless they run over to de Gaulle's "army", which is accorded slightly better treatment by the British. De Gaulle has an army of 15,000 men, of whom 10,000 are natives.

In view of the wholesale desertions from Giraud's camp to that of de Gaulle, Giraud has seen fit to threaten deserters with capital punishment.

Meanwhile, de Gaulle has established recruiting offices in Sfax, where waggonloads of Giraudists are reported to have arrived to join de Gaulle's army, in spite of the punishment threatening them.

At the end of July no less than 20,000 officers and men are said to have deserted Giraud's army.

Concert Calendar

The 12th Music Concours sponsored by the Mainichi Shimbun, assisted by the Education Ministry and Board of Information. The vocal concert: Thursday, November 4, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Participants include Miss Yuriko Miyoshi, Miss Sumiko Kami, Miss Natsuyo Akama, Miss Mariko Takahara, Miss Haruko Asakura, sopranos; Miss Nobuko Yajima, Miss Aiko Akagi, mezzo-sopranos; Ichiro Nakano, Rin Shochu, tenors; S. Moriyama, baritone, Tadasuke Seki, bass.

The piano concert of the 12th Music Concours, Friday, November 5, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists include Miss Toshiko Morita, Miss Yoshiko Takeuchi, Miss Aiko Nagatoji, Miss Reiko Eto, Miss Naoko Katsuzu, Miss Kazuko Ishihama, Miss Chiyoko Furufuji, Miss Teruko Kobayashi.

A vocal recital by Miss Ayako Ohta, soprano, accompanied by Toroku Takagi, at the piano, Saturday, November 6, at 6 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes operatic arias from "Tannhaeuser" by Wagner, from "Le Cid" by Massenet, lyric numbers by both foreign and Japanese composers.

A piano duo concert by Miss Sumiko Tanaka and Kikushi Tanaka, Monday, November 8, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The string orchestra under the baton of Midori Hosokawa. The program includes Mozart's Sonata in D major, Mozart-Grieg's Sonata No. 15, Bach's Concerto in C major (with orchestra); Brahms' Variations on theme of Schumann.

The second music popularization concert sponsored by the Kondo Music Office, Monday, November 8, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes violin solo by Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, Beethoven's Spring Sonata, Akiyoshi's Nocturne, Albeniz's Tango; (piano accompaniment by Miss Yasuko Tani); piano solo by Miss Sonoko Inouye, Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata; Otaka's Cradle Song, Schubert's Military March.

A vocal recital by Ryohei Miyamoto, baritone, accompanied by Miss Yoshiko Takahashi, Tuesday, November 9, at 6 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes numbers by Franck, Faure, Duparc, Takagi, Hirai.

The fourth violin recital by Hiroshi Hatoyama, accompanied by Makoto Kurokawa and Miss Teruko Amada, at the piano, Thursday, November 11, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Brahms' Waltz, Berdetz's Gipsy Serenade, Drdla's Souvenir, Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole, Yamada's "Karatachi-no-Hana," Konoye's "Chin-chin Chidori," Narita's "Hamabe-no-Uta," Sarasate's Ziguenerweisen.

A violin sonata evening, by Jiro Okada, violin and Noboru Toyomasu, piano, Friday, November 12, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Sonatas by Hisatada Otaka, (No. 1, in G minor), by Brahms (No. 2 in A major, Op. 100), by Mozart, (in F major, No. 377), by Grieg (No. 2 in G major, Op. 17).

Japanese Transport Crew Completes Vital Mission

Captain Tells of Gruelling Experiences of Countless Sea and Air Attacks While Carrying Out Sacred Task

Domei

SURABAYA, November 1.—A Japanese transport which recently completed its mission in defiance of enemy aerial attacks no less than 50 times as well as enemy submarine attacks in the Southwestern Pacific waters returned to X X base. In recognition of the meritorious achievements the crew were granted a letter of appreciation by the commander. Not showing any sign of fatigue, Shiro Kato, captain of the vessel and his crew are getting ready to start out again on their mission of transporting vital war materials to various bases in the Southern seas. Their rugged shirts and patched trousers eloquently prove the hardships and privations endured for the last ten months ever since the vessel first left the base.

The following is the detail of the experience of members of the crew aboard the transport, revealed by Captain Kato and First Engineer Yamafuji.

"We feel greatly honored to think that our insignificant achievements were recognized by the commander and are further determined to exert our utmost in our service to the nation. While transporting necessary supplies, we were incessantly hampered by persistent enemy planes. They were mostly Consolidateds, Boeings or Curtiss P-40s, and from 50 to 100 in number. We have to be pretty smart as well as bold in order to evade the hail of bullets. Often was the occasion when we could barely steer our vessel out of the reach of enemy hits. In March while transporting, our vessel was constantly attacked by enemy planes, five or six in number which tenaciously hung round the ship. When the ship rocked violently we thought we must have been hit by one of the enemy bombs, but contrary to our expectation we found only five or six plates broken but no other damage done to the vessel.

"On three or four occasions we actually experienced the protection of Providence when dark clouds appeared hanging low as though to shield our vessel from the enemy planes which roared overhead. All the crew, realizing our good fortune could but bow their heads in sincere reverence. What we regretted most was that night was too short to complete unloading and with the approach of dawn we had to leave the base, the vessel still loaded with war weapons and food supplies while the officers and men at the base looked after the departing ship, with gnashing teeth.

"Alert watch is indispensable to maneuver the vessel through the network of submarines. On our vessel, stokers as well as sailors kept vigilance for enemy submarines. Even those who were suffering from dengue fever kept on performing their duty rivetting their eyes on the waters. The responsibilities of engineers are no less than those of lookouts. They must be prepared to steer the vessel in pitch darkness, because every electric light in the ship is put out to save electricity while at anchor.

"We are clad in rags, because we are not provided with an extra supply of clothing. However, we each keep one new outfit for emergency determined to look neat when killed. As to footwear, we wear clogs commonly used by native people, but already those are worn out and there is no means of getting new supplies. We have just received letters from home, which were written in October of last year. We do not worry much about our families, being confident that they are doing well without us.

"Our privations and hardships are no comparison to those daily endured by the soldiers on the first line. Once when we gave them some coffee and sugar which were left on the ship, the soldiers said that they had never tasted such delicious coffee; a fact attesting to the meager foodstuff obtained by the fighters on the foremost front lines.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA.
Tokyo Home Recital Club

The seventh of a series in the form of a joint recital took place last Saturday evening at the Sankumi Central Hall, Marunouchi. The program was as follows: Miss Yoshiko Ishii (soprano) contributed by singing four Japanese songs ("The Flower in My Hand" by Nobutoki, "The Words of My Beloved" by Nobutoki, a nursery song from the Suite "To My Departed Child" by Minosaku and "An Elegy" by Minosaku) and a few selection from R. Strauss. Miss Keiko Inoue (soprano) sang several Japanese songs ("The Youth" by Moroi, "This Lane" by Yamada, "The Central District Nursery Song" by "Yamada, "The Fallen Leaves" by Yamada, "The Bell is Ringing" by Yamada, "Kujuku-ri Hama" by Moroi, and "Hakone Hachi-ri-wa" by Yamada). M. Kurokawa (pianist) played "the" Prelude by Rachmaninoff and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6. Miss Valentine Abaza contributed by playing Rachmaninoff-Prelude No. 5, the "Lark" (Glinka-Balakireff), "Polichinelle" by Rachmaninoff and "Onegin" by Tschaikowsky on the pianoforte.

Miss Ishii evinced several favorable traits as a singer; her warm, well-carrying voice together with her impassioned way of singing made several of her items very gratifying to listen to and she seemed to interpret a lyrical, reflective type of songs very well indeed.

Miss Inoue seemed to have a predilection for the brilliant and it would be well for her to cultivate the florid style of singing, as her quality of voice also showed a marked preference for the coloratura.

Mr. Kurokawa did not quite seem to have given any particular quality in his playing; though his technique seemed, on the whole, fairly efficient, his phrasing and rhythmic sense were far too stolid and his tone also did not help him much in the matter.

Miss Abaza, though she was generally known as an excellent violinist, this time she appeared in the role of a pianist and proved to be more than usual in this field, too. Her discriminating tone quality was at once apparent and the four Russian works were given very interesting reading, though perhaps a thought too glib at times. It was a genuine pleasure to be able to hear such pianistic fluency and sensibility manifested in the touch.

Youths' Nippon Symphony Orchestra

The eighth of a series in the form of a "Popular Concert" was given at the Hibiya Public Hall Sunday evening. The program included Flotow's Overture to his opera "Marta," Extracts from Offenbach and Lehar's "Gold and Silver' Waltz, a selection of songs was given by Miss Futaba Takayanagi (soprano) and Delibes' "Coppelia." The orchestra was under the direction of M. Shinohara.

It is an excellent idea to form such an organization with members around the "teens". Judging from the number of public performances already given, the orchestra could not have been an old one, and taking it all round, the last performance was a highly commendable one; especially the strings were almost excellent, should they have taken a little more care on the purity of intonation and precision, but the sonority was astonishingly good. As usual, the wood-wind and the brass were not quite up to the standard. However, one could not be too critical, as the object of the concert was to enjoy rather than to scrutinize the performance. From that point of view, they seemed to have fulfilled their mission, as the concert was certainly enjoyable in more ways than one. Miss Takayanagi gave an excellent rendition of lighter songs with full and sensuous quality of singing-voice and contrast in dynamic-shading.

AROUND THE SPHERE IN 5 MINUTES

Magnesium Factory Planned

Plans are now under way to construct a gigantic plant somewhere in the Kwantung Leased Territory for producing magnesium from the material which is being produced in limitless quantity at Tashichiao along the Dairen-Hsinking Railway, reports the Asahi.

The magnesite produced at Tashihchiao is said to be without parallel in quantity as well as in quality, its total deposits estimated at billions of tons. The magnesium refinery under contemplation will be the largest throughout Japan and Manchoukuo.

Boosting Rice Output

Encouraged by the 15 per cent increase in this year's rice harvest over the pre-war output, the authorities in Celebes Island have launched a movement to better the quality of rice and to realize two crops a year by improving agricultural techniques, according to an Asahi dispatch from Macassar. Agricultural training camps will be established at various places in the Island to give technical guidance and spiritual training to native youths.

Pearl River Investigated

With a view to improving the soil in the Pearl River Delta area, the authorities have started vigorous, systematic investigations into the climate, geology, agricultural resources and irrigation in the region, according to an Asahi dispatch from Canton. Much expectation is being placed on the results of the movement as they are expected to contribute materially to agricultural development not only in the Canton area but also in the entire South China.

Defenders of Malai

Determined to defend their native land by themselves, young members of the Shonan Chapter of the Malai Konan Hokokai are engaged in vigorous bayonet exercises and other military training every Tuesday at the square in front of the Office of the Shonan Special Municipality. Similar military drill is being undergone also by the members of the same organization living in various other regions of Malai, the Asahi reports from Shonan.

More Pig Iron

A new factory to produce pig iron as substitute for scrap iron has been established at Tsiaotso, a coal mining center in Honan Province which has been in operation for the past 40 years. Because the Tsiaotso area abounds in all necessary materials for iron manufacture such as iron ore, black earth and clay, immediate increase in pig iron production is anticipated, according to an Asahi dispatch from Haifeng.

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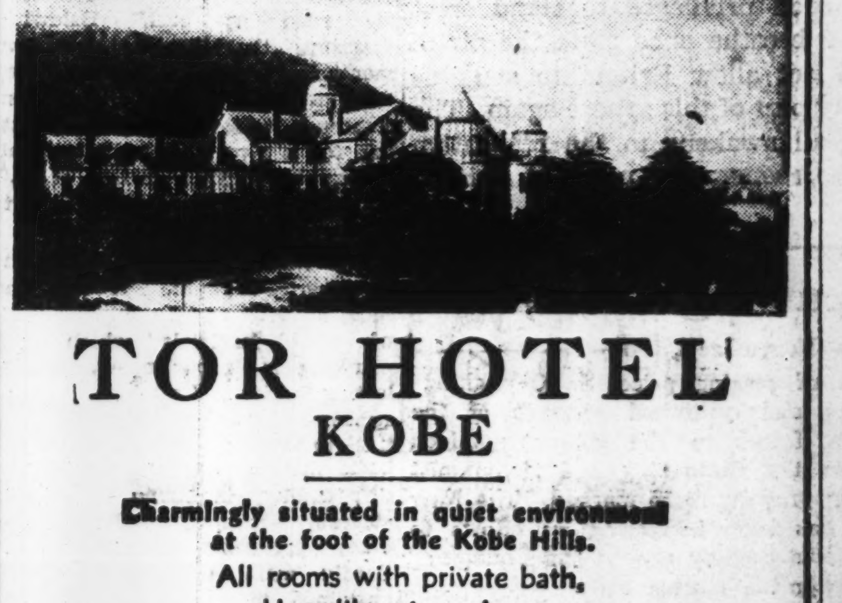

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1943

Revelation of American Chaos

One of the most ironic notes to come out of the war is that the United States, which is admittedly out to maintain peace and order on its own lines throughout the world, cannot keep its own house in order.

The Roosevelt Administration likes to talk about how it will bring about a state of sweetness and light in every corner of the earth, but it hurriedly skips over all mention of the troubles, friction and bitter feeling within its own borders.

Nothing is quite so revealing as the fact that virtually all of the 530,000 miners belonging to the United Mine Workers of America are belligerently remaining away from work in preparation for another general strike. The third over-all strike, it is to be recalled, was barely patched up in June by the effecting of a "truce." Now that the truce had come to an end, the strike is on again.

To prevent the recurrence of the vast strikes which seriously crippled American war production, slashed coal, steel and iron production this spring, the Administration had taken steps to pass supposedly "iron-clad" anti-strike measures, including the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill. The latter bill calls for heavy penalties against strikers who hinder the war program, but it does not seem to have had the desired effect. The miners are striking as usual, demanding their rights as ever and ignoring the pleas and demands of the authorities as always.

It looks as if the only way the authorities at Washington can keep things running is either to institute some sort of a chain-gang system and force the workers to work at the point of a gun or else to accede to all their demands and resign themselves to watching the United States suffer the worst inflationary wave in history. The whole situation appears to be a vicious circle, because clearly the workers can't all be put under lock and chain, and because once the workers win their current demands their appetites will be whetted and they will be certain to demand additional concessions. All of which, of course, does not make either the Administration officials or the so-called American capitalists any too happy.

The entire attitude of the miners, it seems, can be rounded up with the blunt declaration: "To hell with the war. We want our profits, too." A recent dispatch quoted one American correspondent as saying that the men in the American forces "know what they are fighting against but not what they are fighting for." If this is true of the American soldiers, sailors and aviators, then who can blame the workers?

They don't know what the war is all about and so they naturally do not care. No one has told them exactly what America's war aims are. The old song about "fighting to save Democracy" doesn't work any more. The last World War took care of that. And Roosevelt certainly can't explain to them that America is fighting for the privilege of sticking its sticky fingers into the affairs of every country in the world. That would be too brutally frank for the majority of the Americans, who believe or at least want to believe that America is battling for the sake of some high-sounding ideals whose significance escapes them for the moment.

All in all, the situation in the United States presents a sorry state of affairs. And in that situation there lies an implicit warning that since America can't manage its own affairs satisfactorily it most certainly cannot be expected to run the affairs of others with any degree of satisfaction. American world hegemony would produce chaos, clashes and injustice, just as the Roosevelt regime's rule over the United States has produced nothing but endless trouble.

Chungking and the Burma Offensive

Senator Albert Chandler, continuing his general denunciation of British war policies, since his recent return from a tour of the war fronts, once more throws into high relief the degree of mutual love and trust animating the principal partners of the so-called "United" Nations.

"Britain is reluctant to commence a major counter-offensive against Burma, because it is afraid that Chungking might thereby grow more powerful," is one of the astounding statements he is reported to have made.

Now, Britain might well be reluctant to see Chungking grow more powerful on the Indian border if Chungking were in the opposite camp, or had at any time shown aggressive intentions toward India, or even if Chungking were enjoying temporary victories for which it demanded excessive compensation.

But Chungking's armies happen to be one of the principal effectives on which Britain must count in launching the Burma campaign, since she can no longer rely on her Indian troops and her own troops in India barely suffice to hold down the infuriated, famine-ridden Indian population. Moreover, one of the principal objectives of the planned Burma offensive, at least as publicized by the enemy, is to open the Burma Road, precisely that supplies may be sent in more freely to augment Chungking's greatly diminished power.

Just why Britain should fear an increase in Chungking's power through the very offensive purporting to aid her is, therefore, not immediately apparent. Even if Britain's quite justifiable dread of a repetition of the Arakan rout were so great that she is seeking any excuse to call off the already overdue Burma offensive, the fact that fear of exhausted Chungking becoming more powerful could be offered as a plausible excuse is in itself an astonishing commentary on the enemy mentality and the appalling lack of sincerity in their council chambers. The answer to the apparent riddle is however, probably to be found elsewhere.

In a letter to the London Daily Telegraph, the same Senator Chandler has asserted that statements made by Churchill to him and his colleagues when on their war inspection tour had convinced him that Churchill was opposed to giving Chungking a voice in negotiations equal to that of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, and did not desire to have Chungking negotiate as an equal partner. Now, reluctance to admit Chungking as an equal at the conference table might arise solely from inveterate race prejudice, from which Churchill is certainly no freer than the majority of his countrymen. But when this reluctance is coupled with Britain's fear of Chungking growing more powerful, both reported from the same competent source, the two together may well have intimate bearing on Churchill's announced determination never to renounce any part of Britain's claims to her erstwhile possessions in China.

Obviously, even in British hallucinations of victory, Chungking would be scarcely likely to ratify any reversion to Britain of those territories in China from which Britain was recently swept by Japan, nor to restore those unilateral British privileges and concessions wrested from a once impotent China which, thanks to Japan, have now reverted to the National Government of China in Nanking. Churchill, therefore, seems to be on the horns of the dilemma of how to evolve a strategy with some chance of success in Asia, and yet leave his Chungking "ally" still further weakened.

Burma offensive or no Burma offensive, however, he need suffer no sleepless nights over fear of Chungking's becoming more powerful. The might of Japan, the steady progress of the National Government of China, the glowing example of the liberated peoples of Greater East Asia, are all guarantees of successive diminutions in the power of the traitorous entity in this sphere. If, moreover, Churchill could bring himself to face realities instead of hallucinations born of wishful thinking, he would understand that no strategy will suffice to bring back British dominion in any part of China or elsewhere in East Asia. The peoples of this region who have at last been privileged to stand erect unchained and breathe once more the air of freedom, will not allow Britain to stalk as overlord in any part of this sphere again. The sooner Churchill awakens to the realization of this fact the sooner may peace in Asia be restored.

A Year Ago Today

November 3, 1942

In the face of soaring prices in Chungking-controlled areas and continued reverses of the Anglo-American forces in the current conflict, friction between the Chungking and Communist armies has been growing more marked. The New Fourth Army has been increasing its efforts to consolidate its own position against the Chungking forces, especially in the Wushan area.

* * *

The war expenditure of the United States during October amounted to about $5,000,000,000, making a total of $220,250,000,000 since July 1, it was announced today by the Treasury Department. In addition, several millions of dollars were indirectly used for the prosecution of war and Government bonds absorbed during October exceeded $6,000,000,000.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED
FURTHER EXCHANGES OF NATIONALS CONSIDERED

Cannon-Fodder Needed

(From the Noon Extra)

General George C. Marshall's testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee recently, stressing the urgency of drafting American fathers into the armed services of the United States, is at sharp variance with his comforting statements on American casualties in the war to date. With several millions of Americans already inducted into the armed forces, and with the war raging into the end of its second year, the War and Navy Departments in Washington have seen fit to present a miracle to the American people by admitting some 105,000 casualties to date in all branches of the fighting forces, thereby implying that Americans are impervious to bullets, bombs, torpedoes and shells. Yet notwithstanding these infinitesimally small losses, the American authorities paradoxically demand the conscription of fathers hitherto exempted from the draft. More cannon-fodder is needed: even if the average American body is bullet-proof.

The American people may find comfort in the carefully falsified casualty lists issued by the Washington authorities; but then theirs is a strange mentality which welcomes an insult to intelligence. However, the rest of the world is less concerned with placating the American mind, and a casual glance at the war fronts on which the Americans have been fighting for the past 21 months clearly shows the impossibility of keeping American losses at such a low point. According to the number of warships admitted lost by the U.S. Navy Department the loss in naval personnel alone would well exceed the 100,000 mark. Nevertheless the Americans persist in this mad form of self-deception.

General Marshall's demand for the conscription of American fathers provides the best refutation of the comforting figures on American casualties. But there is another point that might well be borne in mind. In the War and Navy Departments communiques there is a stock phrase stating, "Casualties to date, whose next of kin have been notified. . . ." We don't know how prompt the American authorities are in notifying the next of kin, but if it is remembered that the War and Navy Departments did not complete the work of notifying the next of kin of their casualties until two years after the Armistice was signed ending World War I, we may not be wrong in assuming that the losses admitted thus far by Washington comprise the casualties of the first three months of this war.

Weakness at Home

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

In an effort to offset the disaster she suffered at the outbreak of war, notably in Pearl Harbor, the United States widely publicized her production capacity and claimed that with time allegedly on her side, the flow of war materials from her factories would ensure victory. Today, we have such authoritative American commentators as Hanson Baldwin admitting that the "United States is meeting with unsurmountable difficulties in the production of strategic materials as planned, what with the lack of manpower and acute shortage of basic materials such as coal." Baldwin's disclosure that in the last two months, U.S. war production failed to achieve the planned monthly increases is, to say the least, interesting, for it gives the lie-direct to all enemy propaganda claims of U.S. production soaring day by day to astronomical heights.

Two important factors contribute to America's plight. The first and most important is the dire shortage of vital materials which that country is experiencing, having lost territories in East Asia. Without rubber and tin in any sizeable quantity—to mention but two of the basic materials—war production in any country is bound to be considerably hampered. Bolivia and other producing countries could hardly make up for the losses sustained in supplies of tin and rubber which the United States could ill afford. And the United States is not having the field to herself in producing countries not in Axis hands, for Britain, too, is clamoring for vital supplies for her war factories. This, of course, only makes America's difficulties all the more unsurmountable. Again, in the United States itself, no fewer than 13 out of 37 steel furnaces are idle in the Pittsburgh-Ohio areas alone because of a dearth of coal.

Then the Times, London, comes forward with the opinion that the shortage of manpower in the United States may lead to drastic curtailment of strategic materials and, by implication, urges America to resort to her reserves of femal labor for war production purposes. The fighting services and the need for growing more food have diverted a considerable number of men from U.S. war factories. How shortsighted must have been those in the United States who veered the country to the view that she must have the largest armed forces at home and overseas! Little did they realize that the creation of such forces could not be attained without sacrificing the production of food and strategic materials. Of what use is the largest army on record if the country owning it has no food with which to feed it, and is unable to keep it constantly reinforced with trained men and war weapons? That is the plight toward which the United States is crashing headlong today.

Already, the United States is suffering enormous losses in the various theaters of war. Dearth of strategic materials and manpower at home is already admitted to be putting American war production plans behind schedule. It can, therefore, be said that the United States is losing the war on her home front also. The fact that Hanson Baldwin and other informed Americans are voicing anxiety over American war production clearly indicates that U.S. leaders are only too painfully aware of plight into which the United States is falling.

Two Plans and More Disagreement

(From The Hongkong News)

The report that fresh disagreement has broken out in the anti-Axis camp over the question of the strategy to be adopted against Japan does not come as a surprise. In fact, this disagreement was expected because it has been increasingly realized by Britain and the United States that the Pacific theater of war presents them with the most difficult problems for solution. For months now, following boasts and threats and unfounded utterances which have emanated from London and Washington, promising dire and severe action against Japan, it has become evident that the Anglo-Americans have been unable to make any headway whatsoever to retrieve their losses in the Pacific and East Asia war theaters. They have had the chagrin of seeing their preliminary moves against Burma being completely foiled at the very outset and a very severe price was paid for this experience; they have witnessed their haphazard strategy in the Pacific being effectively countered and held in check, with the resultant losses in men and material imposing a heavy strain on their war efforts.

The experiences of the British and American forces in the past, both on the Burma front and in the Pacific, can hardly inspire them with hopes of any success in the future. In fact, both theaters of war bristle with more insurmountable difficulties for the anti-Axis Powers than they were ever faced with before. The consolidation of East Asia is now an accomplished fact, the people living in this sphere are firmly behind Japan and determined to assist her and fight for her to the very last and Japan's own strategic and economic position has grown stronger and more impregnable. In any plan calculated to penetrate either of these fronts, the anti-Axis forces will merely be dashing their heads against a solid stone wall—but it is, perhaps, only then that the futility of their ideas will dawn on them.

The supporters in the anti-Axis camp of the plan to stage their so-called comeback through Burma are, of course, influenced by the necessity to further exploit the Chungking puppets by getting them to carry on their wasteful and useless resistance against Japan. The bait of opening the Burma Road is one that they hope will tempt the Chungking regime and, despite its utter impossibility, the idea seems to have strong support. As far as the war of attrition against Japan is concerned, as an alternative plan, here Britain and America are building largely on the hope of being able to liquidate the European conflict to their advantage and in their favor—a very clear case of counting chickens before they are hatched!

JAPANESE EDITORIALS GREET P.I. FREEDOM

Anglo-U.S. Aim at 3-Power Meet Bared

By Our Political Commentater

We ran our eyes through 25 editorials treating questions of international policies that appeared in the principal newspapers of Tokyo in the middle part of last month.

Eleven of the articles dealt with matters connected with the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Five had to do with the independence of the Philippines. The others were concerned with Burma and India.

With regard to the independence of the Philippines, various newspapers, as might have been expected, published editorials felicitating the islands upon their newly-gained independence. The notable thing is that the Tokyo Shimbun on October 14 treated with derision the fact that President Roosevelt, dismayed by the publication of the attainment by the Philippines of its independence with Japanese assistance, sent on October 6 a special message to Congress in which he announced the arrangement made for advancing the date for the grant of independence of the Philippines to some time before the year 1946 and made explanations of the change that left no doubt that they were intended as a restraint upon Japan. "What at This Time?" was the title the paper gave to the editorial it published in commenting on this presidential message.

With regard to the meaning of the independence, the Tokyo Shimbun said that it is a mile-stone on the way to a new world order.

The Yomiuri-Hochi expressed its belief that the independence completed the formation of the position for the overthrow of America and Britain.

The Asahi said that the Philippines "as a member State of the East Asiatic Sphere has acquired independence and by independence it has entered a relationship of racial union as a member of a family of Greater East Asia."

The Mainichi, quoting the saying that the value of the liberty and independence is in direct ratio to the price paid for it, urged the need for the islands' cooperation in the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With regard to the editorial dealing with Burma, one was published by the Tokyo Shimbun in welcome of Ambassador Thein Maung, specially dispatched by Burma to Japan, in which expression was given to the feeling of friendship entertained by Japan toward Burma.

The Asahi in an editorial entitled "Independence of Burma and the Enemy's Counter-Offensive" called the attention of the people to the significance borne by new independent Burma as a base for the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia in the face of the enemy's counter-offensive operations for the retaking of Burma.

The Yomiuri-Hochi, under the caption "Imperial Forces March on the Enemy in Burma", discussed editorially the meaning of the Japanese operations for the reduction of Yunnan which are proceeding at the moment.

The Nippon Sangyo-Keizai in an editorial called "The Indian Famine and the Independence Movement" came to the conclusion that apart from the consummation of the independence movement nothing will really save India from the famine.

The Yomiuri-Hochi in an editorial entitled "Establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India," said in the name of the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia that it had a conviction that the Provisional Government of Free India which was coming into existence under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose would be successful.

Concerning the Tripartite Conference among America, Britain, and the Soviet Union, various newspapers pointed out that the attitude of America and Britain toward the Soviet Union is one of promoting their own ends, and mentioned the political machinations these countries are engaged in against the Soviet Union. They all were in agreement about the tremendous difficulties with which the conference was beset.

The Tokyo Shimbun published three articles, calling one "The Three-Power Conference and Weak Points of America and Britain," another "The True Intentions of America and Britain Disclosed," and the third "The Three-Power Conference and the Sorrows of Britain." In these articles it held that the Soviet Union has the initiative in the conference. It went on to reveal that America and Britain are intent on using the Three-Power Conference to trample down various smaller races and countries. It made the point that America and Britain are sharply divided. It concluded by mentioning the sorrow of Britain which is making a hopeless struggle to end the crisis in the Three-Power Conference.

U.S. CONTEMPT FOR CHINESE REFLECTED IN EXCLUSION ACT

Immigrants Received Ruthless Treatment at Hands of American Authorities and People

(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

Part II

The Morton Report was laid before the 54th session of Congress in 1877 and the majority view given therein having been accepted, the first bill for the exclusion of Chinese immigrants passed both Houses at the session of Congress of the following year. This bill was designed to exclude Chinese people almost entirely and as such it was in direct contravention of the Burlingham Treaty.

As the above bill constituted a glaring infraction of international obligations on America's part, President Hayes refused to sanction it. He took this step not because he did not see the necessity of restricting Chinese immigrants but because he could not endorse the method employed by the Legislature in doing so. This was clear from the message issued by him in connection with this veto. While stressing the need of regard for treaty obligations this Presidential message he pointed out the necessity of checking, for the protection of national interests, the inflow of foreign immigrants other than those whom the industrial and social organizations of America could easily and safely assimilate. Frankly admitting the necessity of revising certain provisions of the Burlingham Treaty, he proposed that negotiations should be opened with the Chinese Government for the purpose. This shows that American opinion was unmistakably in favor of the limitation of Chinese immigrants.

Chinese Exclusion Bills

In accordance with the above-mentioned policy, President Hayes dispatched a plenipotentiary to Peking in 1880 to negotiate for the revision of the provisions concerning Chinese immigrants in the Burlingham Treaty.

As the result, a new Treaty was signed concerning immigrants. This Treaty still holds good. It was stipulated in Article 1 that the American Government can regulate, restrict or suspend the entry into or residence in America of Chinese laborers at any time when it regards their coming or residence as affecting or threatening to affect American interests or when their coming or residence is deemed derogatory to American good order or order in any American district. The absolute prohibition is ruled out, however. It is further stipulated in Article 1 that no Chinese other than laborers should be subject to the above-mentioned regulation, restriction or suspension.

The Treaty of 1880 carried a provision, according to which a Chinese laborer actually domiciled in America at the time of its signing could leave the country or come back at will, and complaints were often heard of the abuse of this provision. It was complained that many Chinese laborers were coming to America by assuming the names of those who had gone home. In view of these complaints, there arose a movement for the promulgation of a law for a more drastic limitation of Chinese immigrants, without awaiting the lapse of the law in force. This led the American Government to approach the Chinese Government with overtures for the conclusion of a new treaty purporting to stop the loophole referred to.

Sino-American Treaty of 1888

The negotiations subsequently opened resulted in the conclusion of a new Treaty of 1888. It was so provided in the new Treaty that such Chinese laborers only as left in America property valued at over $1,000 or their legitimate wives or children should be free to leave the country and come back. It was further stipulated that the American Government could take such measures as it deemed appropriate in order to prevent fraudulent acts on the part of Chinese laborers.

This Treaty was ratified by the American Senate with a partial amendment, but the Chinese Government refused to accept the amendment made by the Senate. Putting forward a counter-amendment for acceptance, the Chinese Government refused to exchange the ratifications of the pact. In the meantime, the Presidential election of 1888 drew nearer and the labor unions in the various States on the Pacific became more persistent in claiming legislation for the strict limitation of Chinese immigrants. Thus, there was every likelihood of the vote of these States going to the party which supported a most drastic measure for the exclusion of Chinese immigrants.

Chinese Exclusion Bills

Due both to such a political situation and to the slender prospect of the exchange of the ratifications of the new Treaty, two bills aiming at the absolute prohibition of the entry of Chinese laborers were passed by Congress—one on September 13, 1888, and the other on October 1, 1888.

President Cleveland gave tacit approval to the Chinese Exclusion Bill of October 1, 1888, though he refrained from signing it because it was of a content so obviously against the Treaty of 1880. Desirous of wiping off the history of American diplomacy the disgrace of treaty infraction, however, he caused negotiations to be opened with the Chinese Government on his assumption of the Presidency for a second time in 1893.

These parleys resulted in the conclusion on December 8, 1894, of a new Treaty containing practically the same provisions as those contained in the treaty which had failed to become operative. In consequence, the Chinese Exclusion Act of October 1, 1888, was rescinded. (This Treaty too became invalid at the end of 1904 on the notice given by the Chinese Government of its intention to abrogate it in accordance with a treaty provision.)

Chinese Exclusion Act of 1902

Under the Treaty signed in 1894, the entry into America of Chinese laborers was prohibited for ten years, and as the date for the expiration of this term drew nearer, the Chinese problem came up for heated debate again in Congress in 1902. There was no subsidence of the anti-Chinese sentiment in the interval. The ugly feeling was rather intensified as the political influence of labor unions increased. Not only was the entry of Chinese laborers forbidden permanently but stricter restrictions were set on the entry of Chinese merchants, students and travelers. A rigorous control was also exercised over the movement of Chinese residents from one place to another.

In Congress, a new Chinese Exclusion Bill which was obviously in contravention of the Sino-American Treaty of 1880 in many respects, passed the House of Representatives and was sent up to the Senate, where it was debated in real earnest. Senator Lodge for Massachusetts, one of the most powerful supporters of the bill, urged the necessity of passing it, giving two reasons for which he thought Chinese immigrants must be absolutely excluded.

Senator Lodge's argument did much to influence opinion in the Senate. As, moreover, the reasons given by him were generally accepted by the thinking public of America as most cogent, we shall give below the gist of his point of view:

(1) Chinese immigrants are a class of people who are incapable of adopting American customs and manners or of imbibing American ideas. Backward in civilization, they are unable to accommodate themselves to American ways. They are disqualified to form a part of the American community. Even if they were qualified, they would not do so, for their sole object is to promote selfish gains.

(2) They tend to create an economic situation in which we cannot survive. The question involved is not that of the survival of the fittest, but that of the survival of the most convenient. They can only bring about a situation in which we cannot live.

On the other hand, the opponents of the bill, though not necessarily against the prohibition of the entry of Chinese laborers, regarded the bill as erring on the side of severity. They took the line that there was no warrant for a stricter restriction, seeing that the Chinese population in America was on the decrease. They declared themselves against the enactment of a law which showed little regard for treaty obligations. Nor was it good policy, they contended, to take measures likely to arouse bad blood among the Chinese when America was striving to promote trade with China. After a good deal of debate, the bill was rejected and another bill, which was comparatively moderate, was then introduced as an alternative measure, and finally passed. This is the Chinese Exclusion Act of April 29, 1902, which is still in force.

In 1924, the Immigration Act was promulgated with the prohibitive restriction of the entry of Japanese immigrants mainly in view. As a result of this law, the quota system was applied to Chinese immigrants as well. Although it is so stipulated that 105 Chinese can be admitted annually as immigrants, the Chinese to be so admitted are confined to merchants, teachers, professors or their wives and minors, and students, as there remains in force the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.

(To Be Concluded)

The Pagoda

By MARIO IDE

With its foot in the ground,
And its head in the sky,
The pagoda stands high.
With majestic flow sound
The far echoes of Time.
And the clouds of all ages
Like thin ghosts of old sages
Flee in peace and in rhyme
With the grand stream of life.
So still stands the great tower,
Like a rock, like a flower,
'Mid life's sorrow and strife.